A TERMINAL INTERFACE, PRINTER INTERFACE, AND BACKGROUND PRINTING FOR AN MC68000-BASED SYSTEM USING THE MC68681 DUART

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INTRODUCTION

Very efficient terminal and printer I/O can be achieved in an MC68000-based system using only the MC68681 dual universal receiver transmitter (DUART) and an RS-232 interface driver chip set. As an extra bonus, a dual-tasking scheme can be easily implemented using the counter/timer on-chip the MC68681 to generate periodic time-slice interrupts to the MC68000. This allows the MC68000 to appear to be executing two tasks simultaneously. Typically, one of the tasks would be a printing task so that printing can be done as a "background" task to something else being executed by the MC68000.

In this Application Note, a complete MC68000/MC68681 interface and a dual-task sample application is presented. It begins with a description of the MC68681 operation and programming for this application. This is followed by a description of the MC68000/MC68681 hardware interface. Finally, the software required for the application is presented. It includes the routines required to initialize and drive the MC68681 serial channels and counter, and the software required to implement the dual-tasking scheme. The software also includes two sample task routines. One continually monitors a terminal (attached to DUART channel A) for incoming characters, assembles them into a character string in an input buffer, than places the string in a print queue. The other task continually monitors the print queue for character strings destined to be printed and sends them to the printer (attached to DUART channel B).

MC68681 OPERATION AND PROGRAMMING

The MC68681 DUART is a communications device that provides two independent full-duplex asynchronous receiver/transmitter channels, a 6-bit parallel input port, an 8-bit parallel output port, and a 16-bit counter/timer in a single package. Also, the MC68681 can be programmed to generate interrupts upon any of the following conditions:

Channel A Transmitter Ready Channel A Receiver Ready Channel A Change-in-Break Channel B Transmitter Ready Channel B Receiver Ready Channel B Change-in-Break Counter/Timer Ready Input Port Change-of-State

Channels A and B of the MC68681 can operate in four different modes: normal, automatic echo, local loopback, and remote loopback. A channel operating in normal mode allows full-duplex communication. A channel operating in automatic-echo mode operates exactly as in normal mode, but automatically re-transmits any received data. Local loopback and remote loopback modes are diagnostic modes that can be used to verify correct operation of a channel.

The MC68681 has a 6-bit parallel input port and an 8-bit parallel output port. Each of the inputs and outputs can be used as general-purpose inputs and outputs. However, each has programmable alternate functions, as shown below:

Pin	Programmable Alternate Function
IP0	Channel A Clear-to-Send Input
IP1	Channel B Clear-to-Send Input
IP2	Channel B Receiver External Clock Input or Counter/Timer External Clock Input
IP3	Channel A Transmitter External Clock Input
IP4	Channel A Receiver External Clock Input
IP5	Channel B Transmitter External Clock Input
OP0	Channel A Request-to-Send Output
OP1	Channel B Request-to-Send Output
OP2	Channel A Transmitter Clock Output or Channel A Receiver Clock Output
OP3	Counter/Timer Output or Channel B Transmitter Clock Output or Channel B Receiver Clock Output
OP4	Channel A Reveiver-Ready or Buffer-Full Interrupt Output
OP5	Channel B Receiver-Ready or Buffer-Full Interrupt Output
OP6	Channel A Transmitter-Ready Interrupt Output
OP7	Channel B Transmitter-Ready Interrupt Output

Finally, the MC68681 has a 16-bit programmable counter/timer that can be used to measure elapsed time between events, or to generate periodic interrupts. It can be programmed to operate as a free-running timer (cannot be stopped and started) or as a counter (can be stopped and started).

This application will use the normal, automatic-echo, and local loopback modes, and will utilize two of the MC68681 interrupt sources: the channel A change-in-break IRQ and the counter/timer IRQ. Also, one of the output port pins and one of the input port pins will be used as RTS/CTS handshake lines. In this application, a terminal will be attached to DUART channel A and will be programmed to transmit and receive at 9600 baud with seven bits/character, even parity, and two stop bits. The channel will be programmed to operate in automatic-echo mode so that the character typed at the terminal keyboard will appear on the CRT screen. So that the channel receiver FIFO is not overrun, channel A will be programmed to use the receiver RTS/CTS handshake protocol. This protocol works as follows: the receiver RTS output is connected to the CTS input of the terminal. So long as the receiver has room in its FIFO for another character, the receiver will assert RTS. If the FIFO becomes full, the receiver will negate RTS. When the FIFO once again has room for another character, it will automatically re-assert RTS. Assuming that the terminal will not transmit a character unless it sees CTS asserted, receiver overrun will not occur. Finally, the BREAK key will be used as an abort button, so that the user can exit to the monitor (or operating system) at any time. Channel A will, therefore, be programmed to generate an interrupt to the MC68000 when it receives a BREAK character from the terminal.

A printer will be attached to DUART channel B and the channel will be programmed to operate in normal mode, transmit at 300 baud with seven bits/character, even parity, and one stop bit. So that the channel does not send characters to the printer faster than the printer can handle

them, channel B will be programmed to use the transmitter RTS/CTS handshake protocol. This protocol works as follows: when channel B needs to send a character to the printer, it will assert RTS and then wait for the printer to assert CTS before transmitting the character.

The MC68681 counter/timer will be programmed to generate the time-slice interrupts to the MC68000 required for dual-tasking. The counter/timer must be able to be stopped and re-started; therefore, it is programmed to operate in counter mode. After initializing the counter registers with the count value, the counter will be started. When the counter reaches terminal count, it will generate an interrupt to the MC68000. The MC68000 will then stop the counter, clear the interrupt, swap tasks being executed, and start the counter again. When the counter is started again, it will be reinitialized using the value found in the counter registers.

INTERFACE HARDWARE

The hardware required to interface the MC68681 to the MC68000 is minimal, as shown by the schematic in Figure 1. The \overline{RESET} , R/W, and \overline{DTACK} lines are connected directly between and MC68681 and the MC68000. Address lines A5-A23 are routed through address decode logic and used to generate the MC68681 chip select. Address lines A1-A4 are tied to the MC68681 register select pins RS1-RS4. The MC68681 data bus pins, D0-D7 are connected to the MC68000 lower data bus lines, D0-07. Typically, the MC68681 would be attached to the lower data bus because the MC68681 must supply an interrupt vector number to the MC68000 on D0-D7 during IACK cycles. However, if the MC68681 will not be generating interrupts, it could just as easily be attached to the upper data bus. The MC68681 IRO line must be encoded by the SN74LS148 to give the \overline{IRQ} a priority level required by the MC68000 on its IPL0-IPL2 lines. Also, the MC68000 A1-A3 lines must be decoded during IACK cycles by the SN74LS138 to generate IACK back to the MC68681. Using the SN74LS148 as the IRQ encoder and the SN74LS138 as the IACK decoder provides full support of the MC68000 seven interrupt levels. The MC68681 requires only one interrupt level. For this application, interrupt level four has been arbitrarily chosen. This leaves the other six levels for future system expansion.

The two channels are connected to the external devices via RS-232 drivers and DB-25 connectors. Because this application uses the OP0 and OP1 lines as the RTSA and CTSB handshake lines, respectively, they too are routed via the RS-232 drivers to their respective connectors.

Finally, a 3.6864 MHz crystal is connected between the MC68681 X1/CLK and X2 pins. The crystal is required for the built-in baud rate generator. The 15 pF and 5 pF shunt capacitors must also be connected between the crystal and ground as shown to insure proper operation of the baud rate generator.

INTERFACE SOFTWARE

The interface software required for this application is flowcharted in Figure 2 and is listed at the end of this Application Note. The routines can be broken down into three categories: the DUART initialization routines, the I/O driver routines, and the interrupt handling routines. The DUART initialization routines consist of DINIT, CHCHK, and CTRCHK. DINIT is the DUART initialization routine, and is called at system initialization time. After DINIT initialize the DUART channels and counter, it checks channel A, channel B, and the counter for operational errors. Before

DINIT is called, the calling routine must allocate three words on the system stack. Upon return to the calling routine, DINIT will pass back three status words on the system stack that reflect the operation of channel A, channel B, and the counter. If DINIT finds no errors in channel A, it will enable the channel A receiver and transmitter. Likewise, if DINIT finds no errors in channel B, it will enable the channel B transmitter. CHCHK and CTRCHK are routines that are called by DINIT to perform the actual checks, CHCHK checks a channel for proper operation. DINIT calls CHCHK twice: the first time to check channel A and the second time to check channel B. After placing the channel in local loopback mode, CHCHK checks the channel for the following errors: transmitter never ready, receiver never ready, framing error, parity error, and incorrect character received. CTRCHK checks the counter for proper operation by verifying that the counter interrupts the MC68000 properly after reaching terminal count.

The I/O driver routines consist of INCH, OUTCH, and POUTCH. INCH is the terminal input character routine. INCH gets a character from the channel A receiver and places it in the lower byte of register D0. OUTCH is the terminal output character routine. OUTCH sends the character in the lower byte of register D0 to the channel A transmitter. POUTCH is the printer output character routine. POUTCH sends the character in the lower byte of register D0 to the channel B transmitter.

The interrupt handling routines consist of DIRO and CIRQ. DIRQ is the DUART interrupt handling routine. After the DUART generates an interrupt, the MC68000 begins executing DIRQ. DIRQ determines whether the interrupt was caused by the counter or a channel A change-inbreak. If the interrupt was caused by the counter, DIRO causes the MC68000 to swap tasks being executed. This process is discussed in a later section. If the interrupt was caused by a channel A change-in-break interrupt (beginning of break), DIRQ clears the interrupt source, waits for the next change-in-break condition interrupt (end of break), clears the interrupt source again and then returns from exception processing to the system monitor. CIRQ is used instead of DIRQ as the DUART interrupt handling routine when CTRCHK is executing. When the counter generates an interrupt during execution of CTRCHK, CIRQ sets the carry bit in the status register, thus informing CTRCHK that the counter interrupt was generated correctly.

DUAL-TASKING SOFTWARE

The dual-tasking software required for this application is flowcharted in Figure 3 and is listed at the end of this Application Note. The routines can be broken down in two categories: the routines that facilitate dual-tasking and the two sample tasks themselves. The routines that facilitate dual-tasking consist of SWPTSKS and TSKINIT.

SWPTSKS is the task swapping routine executed when DIRQ determines that the counter generated an interrupt. SWPTSKS "swaps out" the task currently being executed with the task that is currently dormant. The "swap" process works as follows: the counter interrupt causes the MC68000 to begin exception processing. During exception processing the MC68000 stacks the active task program counter and status register on the active task system stack, then executes DIRQ. DIRQ determines that the interrupt was caused by the counter and branches to SWPTSKS. SWPTSKS stops the counter, then saves the active task register contents and user stack pointer on the active task system stack. After saving

this information on the active task system stack, SWPTSK swaps out the active task system stack pointer with the dormant task system stack pointer (stored in a reserved memory location). SWPTSKS then pulls the dormant task user stack pointer and register contents off the dormant task system stack (this information was placed on the dormant system stack by a previous task swap operation), and restarts the counter. Finally, because the dormant task status register contents and program counter are now at the top of the dormant task system stack, the MC68000 will return from exception where the dormant task had been interrupted, thereby re-activating it.

TSKINIT is the task initialization routine. It initializes the DUART by calling DINIT, then checks for operational errors in the two channels and the counter. If errors are found in either of the channels or the counter, TSKINIT prints the appropriate error messages to a "command console" then stops. If no errors are found, TSKINIT then initializes the print task as the initial dormant task. The initialization procedure works like this: the dormant task system stack pointer is initialized. The start address of the print task is stacked on the system stack, then an initial status register content is stacked. This is the order in which the MC68000 requires information to be stacked when returning from exception. Next, the print task initial register contents and user stack pointer are stacked on the system stack. This is the order in which SWPTSKS requires information to be stacked to perform its task swap operation. After initializing the print task as the dormant task, TSKINIT initializes the input task user and system stack pointers, starts the counter, then begins execution of the input task.

The two sample tasks given in this Application Note are INPTTSK and PRNTTSK. The tasks work together to perform two typical I/O operations: character string input from a terminal and character string output to a printer. Because I/O hardware is character-oriented and not string-oriented, character string I/O must be transformed into character I/O by using buffers and queues. Character string input is accomplished through the use of an input buffer. Characters are placed in this buffer as they come in from the terminal. When the carriage return character is received and placed in the buffer, the string has been completely assembled and is moved elsewhere so that another one can be assembled.

Character string printing is accomplished through the use of a print buffer and a print queue. For efficient character string printing, the print buffer should be capable of holding more than one character string. This is because the MC68000 can supply strings to be printed much faster than the printer can print them. A multiple-string print buffer allows the MC68000 to "queue" character strings bound for the printer, then go on to more important things, rather than acting as a slave to the printer. The print queue is required to determine where the next string arriving at the buffer will go and where the next string departing from the buffer can be found. Print "tags" indicating that there are character strings in the print buffer are placed in this queue. The queue has an input and output pointer, and acts in a first-in-firstout manner. Thus, strings in the print buffer will be sent to the printer in the order that their print tags arrived at the print queue.

For this application, a character string is terminated by a carriage return, and maximum string length is set by the constant CSLNTH. CSLNTH is used to define the width of the input buffer and the width of the print buffer. The print queue length is set by the constant PQLNTH. PQLNTH is

used to define the length of the print queue and the length of the print buffer. Both CSLNTH and PQLNTH must be assigned values that are powers of two and can have a maximum value of 256. Because maximum string length is 256 bytes, the print tags need only be a byte value.

When a character string is to be sent to the print buffer, it must be moved into the print buffer and an associated print tag placed in the print queue. When a character string is to be sent to the printer, it must be taken from the print buffer and its associated print tag removed from the print queue.

INPTTSK continually monitors the terminal attached to DUART channel A for incoming characters, assembles them into a character string in the input buffer, then queues the string in the print buffer. INPTTSK consists of two routines: ISTRG and QSTRG. ISTRG is the routine that assembles characters received from the terminal (via the INCH routine) into a character string in the input buffer. QSTRG is the routine that queues the character string in the print buffer. QSTRG first checks the status of the print queue. If the queue is full, QSTRG will wait until there is room in the queue for a print tag. If the queue is not full, QSTRG will move the character string into the print buffer and place a print tag in the print queue.

PRNTTSK continually monitors the print queue for print tags. If it finds a print tag in the queue, PRNTTSK prints the string and removes the tag from the queue. PRNTTSK consists of two routines: RSTRG and PSTRG. RSTRG is the routine that releases a character string from the print buffer,

and sends it to the printer via the PSTRG routine. RSTRG checks the status of the print queue. If it is empty, RSTRG will wait until a print tag appears in the queue. If the queue is not empty, RSTRG will call routine PSTRG, then remove the print tag from the print queue. PSTRG is the routine that sends a character string to the printer character-by-character (via the POUTCH routine).

SUMMARY

The frequency at which the MC68000 swaps between tasks is directly determined by the frequency at which the DUART counter generates interrupts. This is determined by the count value placed in the upper and lower counter registers. The main concern in determining the count value is making sure that the task-swapping is transparent to the user sitting at the terminal. That is, he must not be aware that he does not have the attention of the system all the time.

The system on which this application was developed performed well with the count value set at \$0073. With the counter clock source programmed to be the 3.6864 MHz crystal divided-by-sixteen, this count value causes an interrupt to occur approximately every 500 microseconds.

Also, this Application Note presents the interface required for efficient poll-driven serial I/O using the MC68681 DUART. If you wish to modify this interface to support interrupt-driven I/O, no changes in the hardware are required. Only software modifications need to be made.

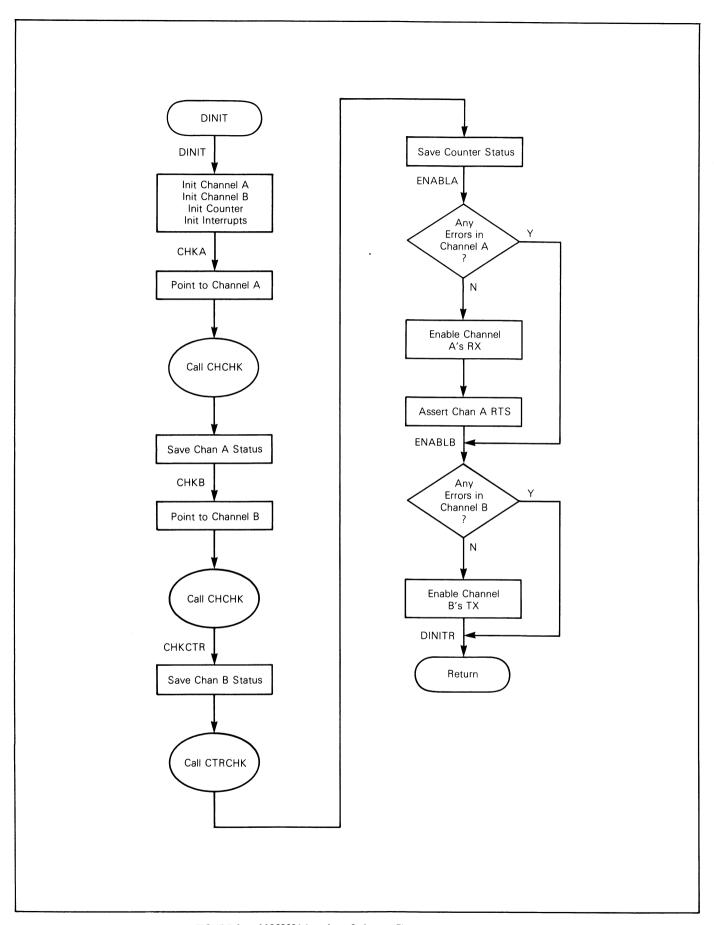


FIGURE 2 - MC68681 Interface Software Flowcharts (Sheet 1 of 6)

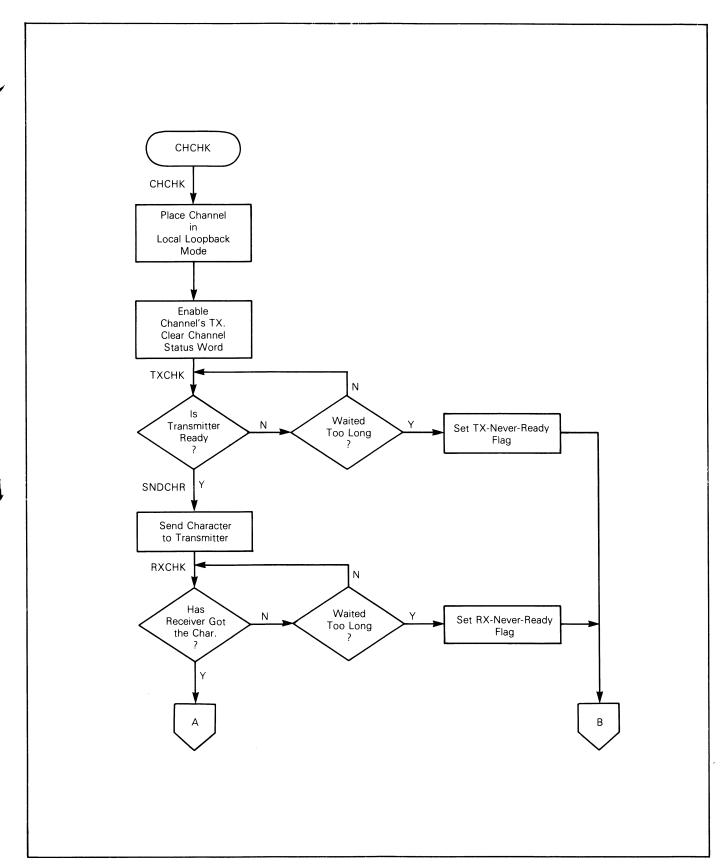


FIGURE 2 — MC68681 Interface Software Flowcharts (Sheet 2 of 6)

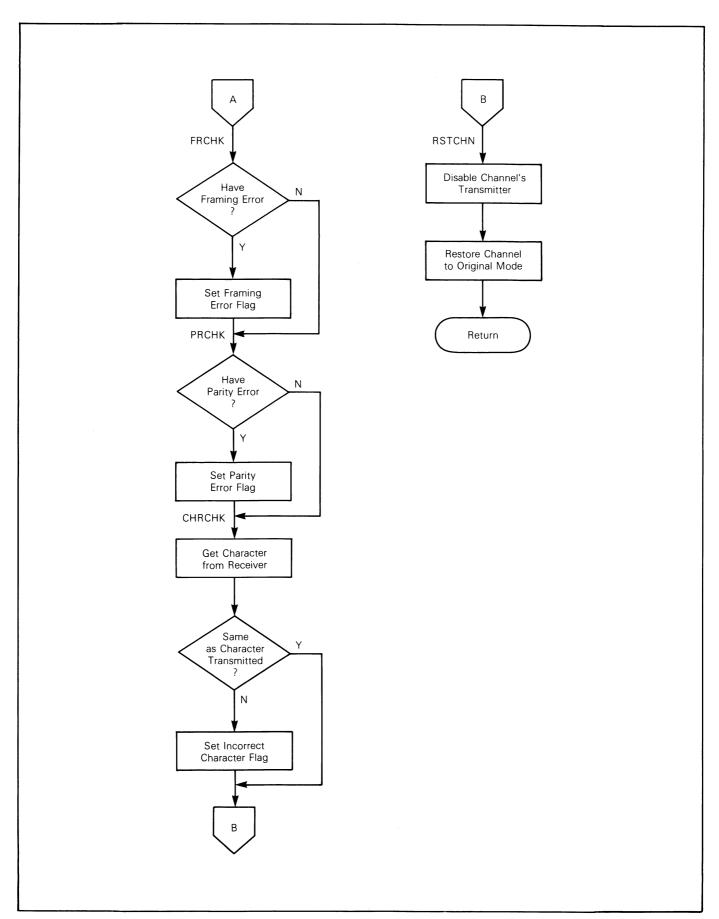


FIGURE 2 - MC68681 Interface Software Flowcharts (Sheet 3 of 6)

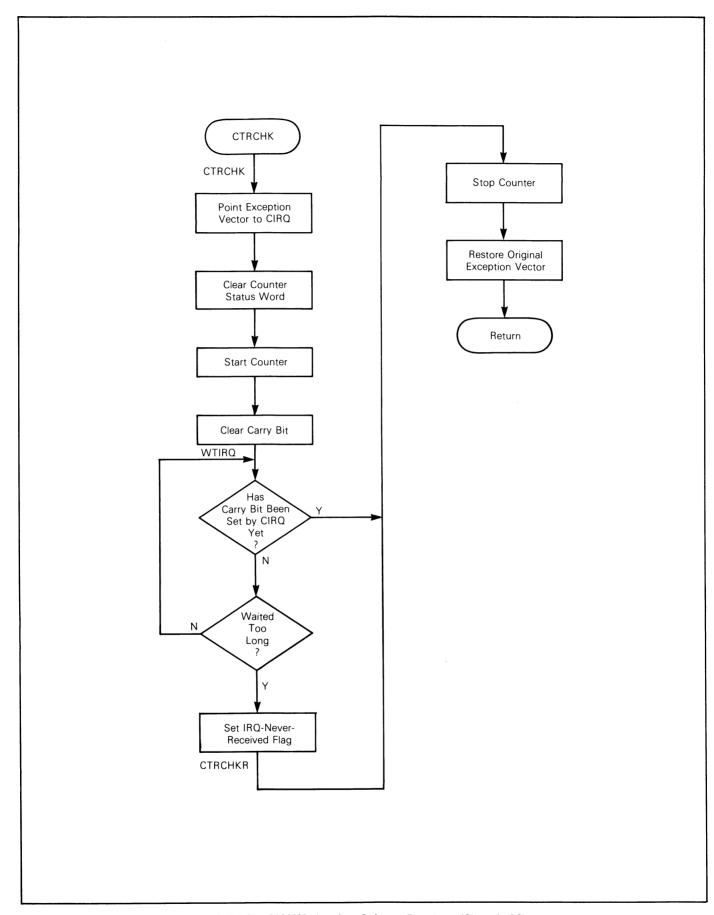


FIGURE 2 — MC68681 Interface Software Flowcharts (Sheet 4 of 6)

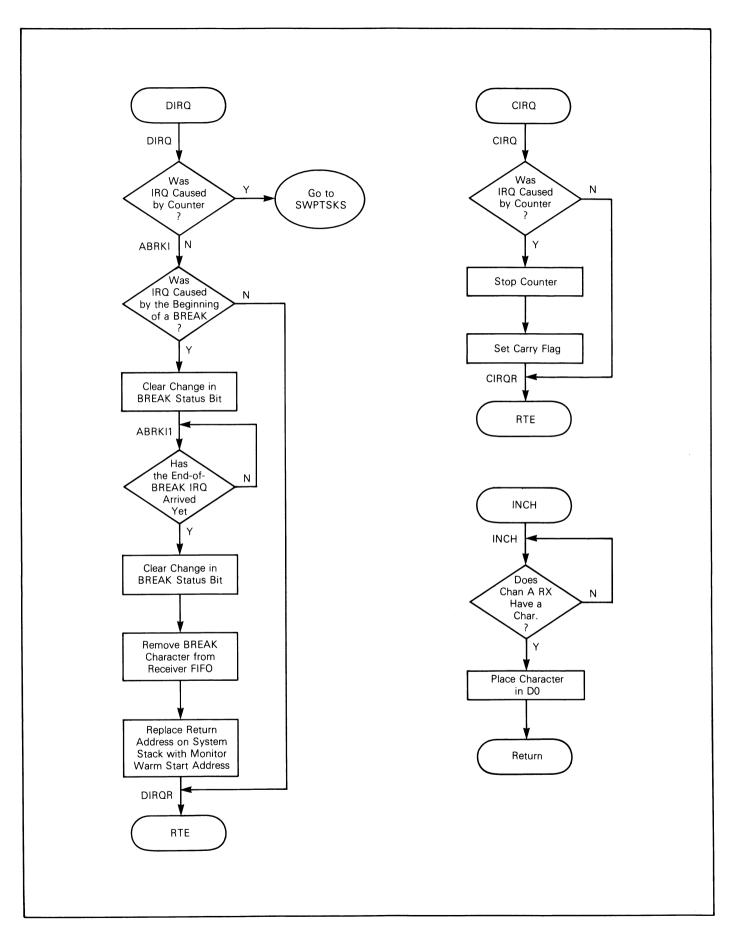


FIGURE 2 — MC68681 Interface Software Flowcharts (Sheet 5 of 6)

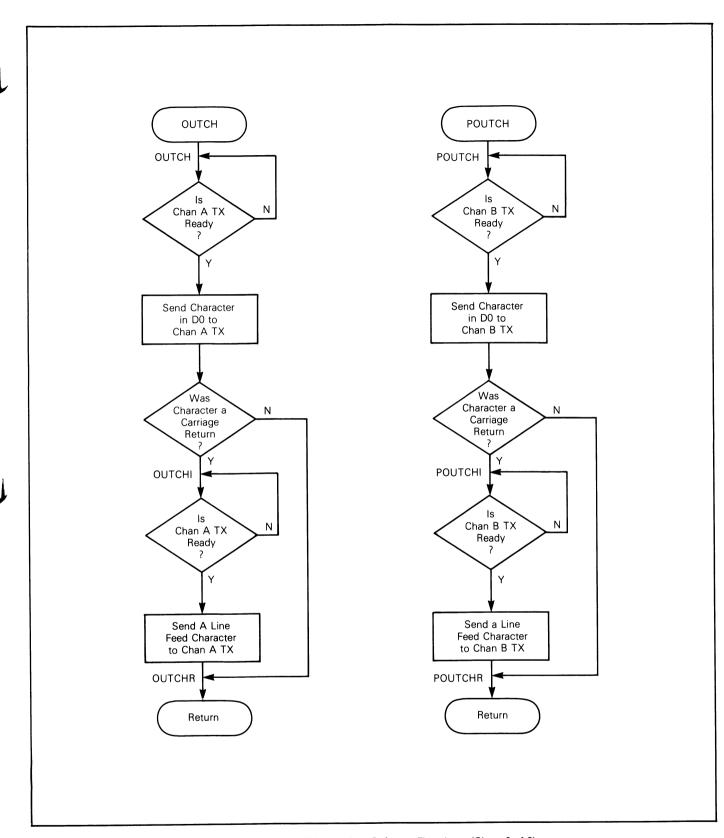


FIGURE 2 — MC68681 Interface Software Flowcharts (Sheet 6 of 6)

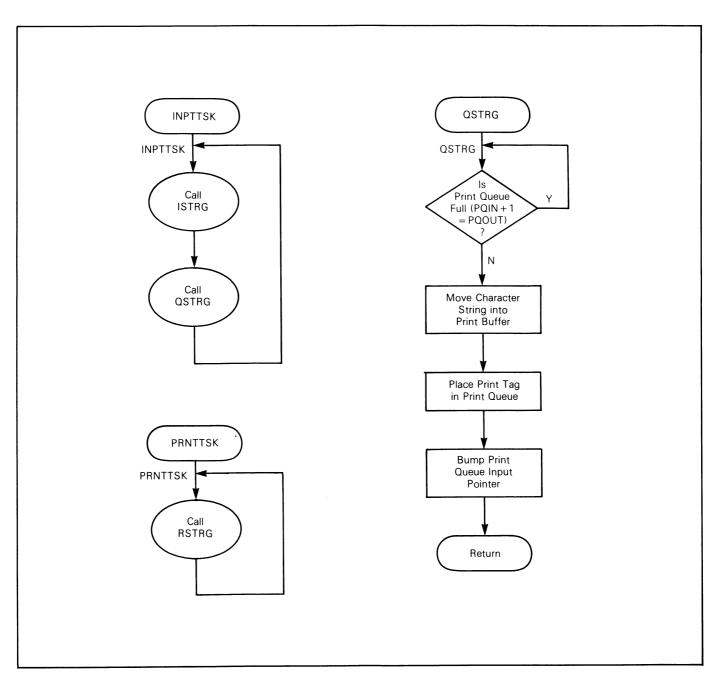


FIGURE 3 — Dual-Tasking Software Flowchart (Sheet 1 of 5)

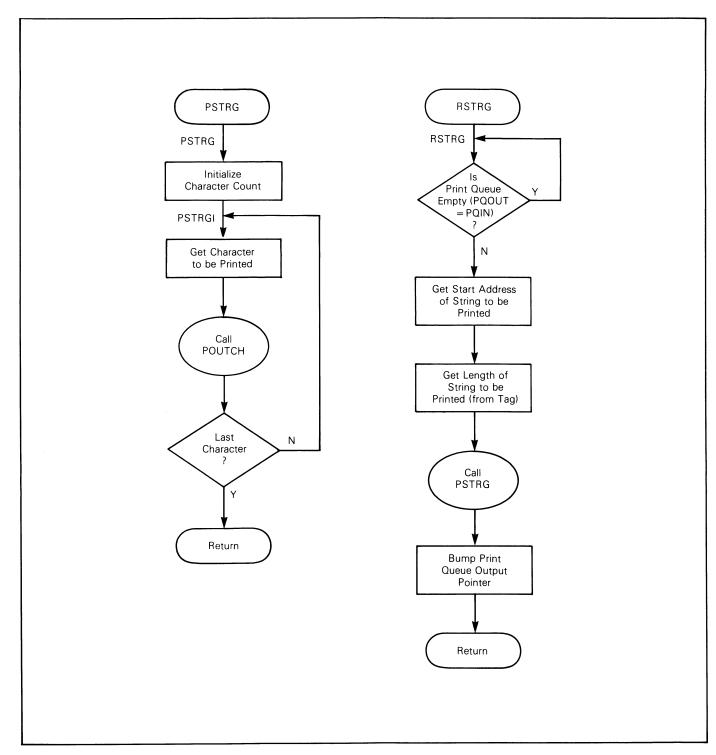


FIGURE 3 - Dual-Tasking Software Flowcharts (Sheet 2 of 5)

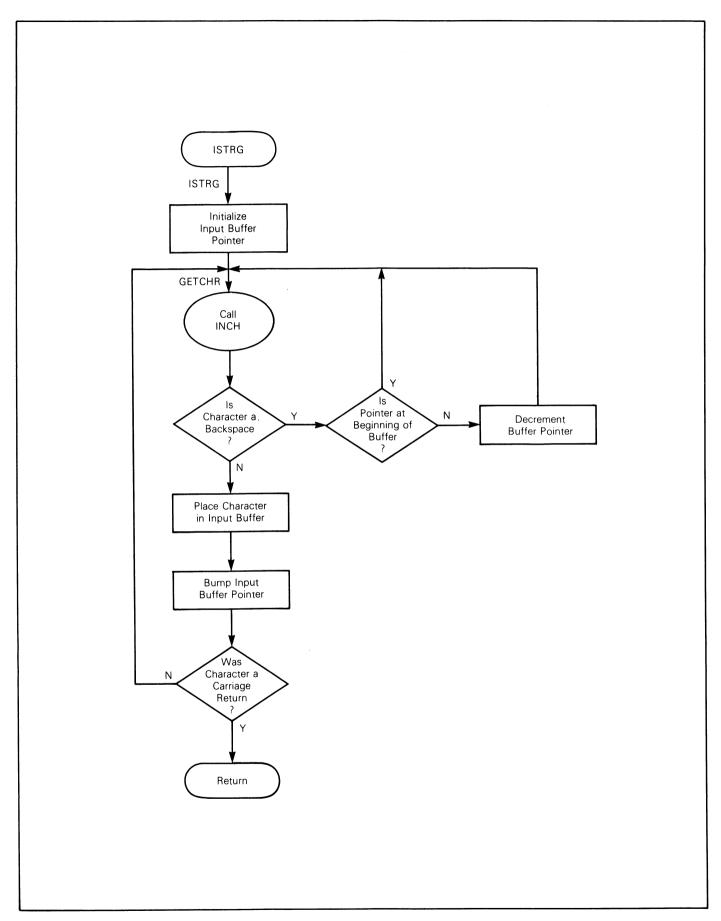


FIGURE 3 — Dual-Tasking Software Flowcharts (Sheet 3 of 5)

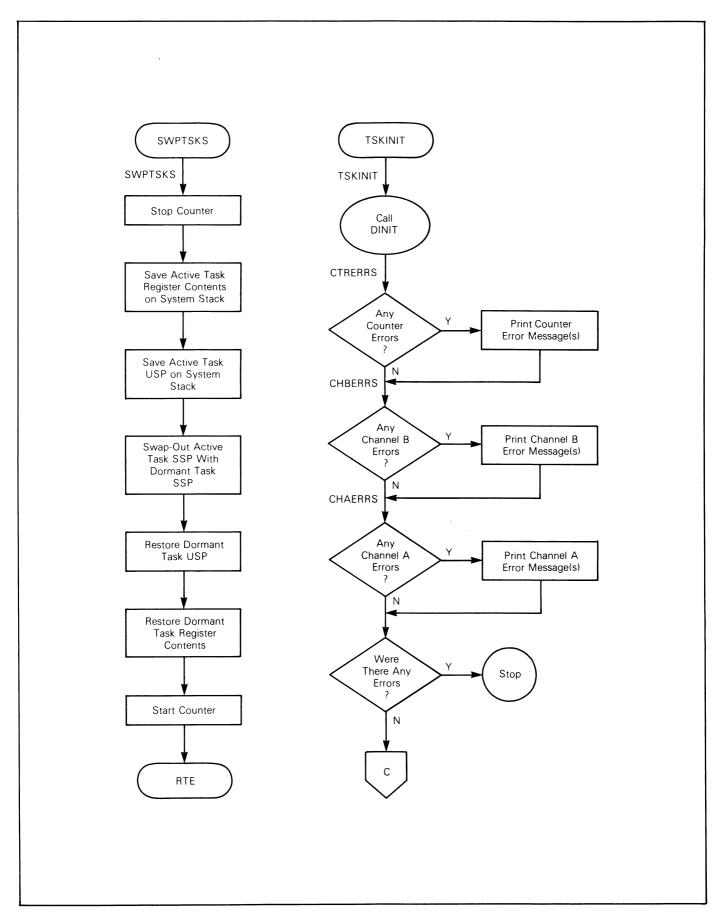


FIGURE 3 — Dual-Tasking Software Flowcharts (Sheet 4 of 5)

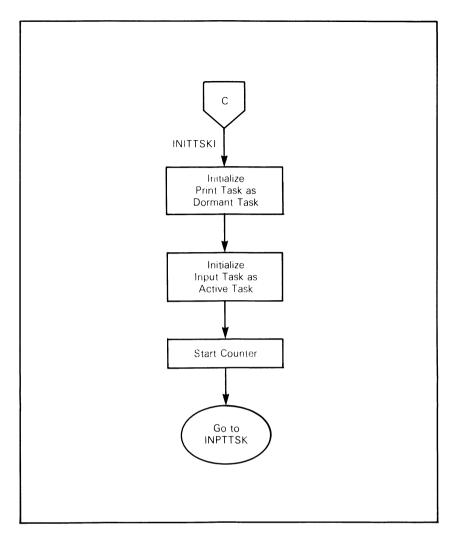


FIGURE 3 — Dual-Tasking Software Flowcharts (Sheet 5 of 5)

S	FED FOR A 68000-BASED SYSTEM TO PERFORM RIAL I/O 8 DUAL TASK EXECUTION USING OUTINES ALLOW A 68000'S EXECUTION TIME TO 'N TWO TASKS:	ROUTINE TO INITIALIZE THE TWO TASKS SAMPLE INPUT TASK SAMPLE PRINT TASK POUTINE TO SWAP BETWEEN TASKS	SK CONTINUALLY MONITORS A TERMINAL CONNECTED E DUART'S CHANNEL A FOR INCOMING CHARACTER STRINGS. SK SENDS CHARACTER STRINGS TO A PRINTER CONNECTED E DUART'S CHANNEL B. IME-SLICING INTERRUPT THAT FACILITATES THE DUAL-TASKING NERATED BY THE DUART'S COUNTER.	OUTINES PERFORM THE I/O OPERATIONS:	UBROUTINE TO PLACE A CHAR STRING IN PRINT QUEUE UBROUTINE TO REMOVE A CHAR STRING FROM PRINT QUEUE UBROUTINE TO SEND A CHAR STRING FROM TERMINAL UBROUTINE TO SEND A CHAR STRING FROM TERMINAL UBROUTINE TO CHECK CHANNEL OPERATION UBROUTINE TO CHECK COUNTER OPERATION UBROUTINE TO INPUT CHARACTER FROM TERMINAL UBROUTINE TO OUTPUT CHARACTER TO TERMINAL UBROUTINE TO OUTPUT CHARACTER TO TERMINAL UBROUTINE TO OUTPUT CHARACTER TO PRINTER	42RPER . 9, 1984		BASE ADDRESS OF 68681 DUART	CHANNEL A BASE ADDRESS MODE REGISTER 1A MODE REGISTER 2A STATUS REGISTER A CLOCK-SEEEGT REGISTER A	VER BUFFER DATER DATER	
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SNIFICANT BYTE		ISTER COMMAND T COMMAND	a 4		TES (MAX=256) MAX=256)			EAK, & COUNTER IRG		
INTERRUPT STATUS REGISTER INTERRUPT MASK RESISTER CURRENT COUNTER/TIMER MOST STOOMNIER/TIMER REGISTER CURRENT COUNTER/TIMER LEAST S COUNTER/TIMER LOWER REGISTER	CHANNEL B BASE ACORESS MODE REGISTER 18 MODE REGISTER 28 STATUS REGISTER B CLOCK-SELECT REGISTER 9 COMMAND REGISTER 8 RECEIVER RUFFER 8 TRANSMITTER BUFFER 8	INTERRUPT VECTOR REGISTER INPUT PORT (UMLATCHED) OUTPUT PORT CONFIGURATION REG START-COUNTER COMMAND OUTPUT PORT REGISTER BIT SET STOP-COUNTER COMMAND OUTPUT PORT REGISTER BIT SET	INPUT TASK'S USER STACK AREA INPUT TASK'S SYSTEM STACK AREA PRINT TASK'S USER STACK AREA PRINT TASK'S SYSTEM STACK AREA	MONITOR WARM-START ADDRESS	CHARACTER STRING LENGTH IN BYTES ()	CHARACTER STRING LENGTH MASK PRINT QUEUE LENGTH MASK	TX WAIT LOOP COUNT (MAX=\$FFFF) RX WAIT LOOP COUNT (MAX=\$FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF	IRQ MASK: ALLOWS CHANNEL A SR	ASCII CARRIAGE RETURN ASCII LINE FEED ASCII BACKSPACE	
604871+10 604871+10 504871+12 604871+14 604871+14	00000 000000 0000000000000000000000000	0.04877726 0.04877726 0.04877726 0.04877726 0.04877728 0.04877728	\$000 % \$000 % \$000 % \$000 % \$000 \$000	\$ 000000	123 256	CSLNTH-1 POLNTH-1	L L L L L L L L L L L L G G G	\$0C	000 000 4 80	\$ 005 000
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		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00003800 00004800 00004800 00005600	00000000	00000080 00000100	0000007F 000000FF	0000FFFF 0000CFFF 0000FFFF	20000000	00000000 00000000 00000000	00025000

TASK THAT CONTINUALLY CHECKS TERMINAL FOR INCOMING CHAR. Strings. When the complete character string has been reg Inpitsk submits the string to the print queue.	R.L ISTRG INPUT STRIN R ØSTRG SUBMIT STRI A INPTTSK	TASK THAT CONTINUALLY CHECKS PRINTER QUEUE FOR STRINGS TO BE PRINTED, WHEN A STRING IS TO BE PRINTED, PRNTTSK WILL SEND THE STRING FROM THE PRINT BUFFER TO THE PRINTER, IF NO STRINGS NEE TO BE PRINTED, PRNTTSK WILL CONTINUE CHECKING QUEUE FOR STRING TO BE PRINTED.	RSTRG RELEASE STR	ROUTINE TO SWAP TASKS BEING EXECUTED BY THE 68000. SWPTSKS SWAPS BETWEEN TWO TASKS BY EXCHANGING THE SYSTEM STACK POINTER, REGISTER CONTENTS, USER STACK POINTS STATUS REGISTER, 8 PROGRAM COUNTER OF ONE TASK TO THAT OF	ENTRY CONDITIONS:	DRMNT TASK'S SSP IN DTSKSSP. ACTIVE TASK'S SSP IN A7. SSP+O - ACTIVE TASK'S STATUS REG SSP+2 - ACTIVE TASK'S PROGRAM CO	EXIT CONDITIONS:	NEW DRWNT TASK'S SSP IN DTSKSSP. NEW ACTIVE TASK'S SSP IN A7. SSP+O - NEW ACTIVE TASK'S STATUS. SSP+2 - NEW ACTIVE TASK'S PROGRAM	.B STPC STOP COUNTE	OVEM.L AO-A6/DO-D7,-(A7) SAVE ACTIVE 10VE.L USP.A6 SAVE ACTIVE 10VE.L A6,-(A7)	COVE.L OTSKSSP.A7 GET DRMNT TOVE.L A&DTSKSSP.	HOVE L (A7)+, A6 GET DRMNT T GOFT DRMNT T A6, USP	(A7)+,00-57/A0-A6 GET DRMNT
FOR INCOMING CHARACTER STRING HAS BEEN RECEIVED. NI QUEUE.	STRING FROM CHANNEL A STRING TO PRINT QUEUE	QUEUE FOR STRINGS TO BE ED, PRNTTSK WILL SEND THE RINTER, IF NO STRINGS NEED CHECKING QUEUE FOR STRINGS	TRING FROM PRINT QUEUE Je for another print tag	BY THE 68000. CHANGING THE TS. USER STACK POINTER. ONE TASK TO THAT OF THE OTHER		REGISTER CONTENTS. M COUNTER CONTENTS.		P. US REGISTER CONTENTS RAM COUNTER CONTENTS	TER	VE TASK'S REGISTER CONTENTS VE TASK'S USER STACK POINTER	AVE TEMP COPY OF ACTIVE TASK'S SSP ET DRMNI TASK'S SYSTEM STACK POINTER AVE ACTIVE TASK'S SYSTEM STACK POINTER	TASK'S USER STACK POINTER	TASK'S REGISTER CONTENTS

		* *	EXIT CO	CONDITIONS:		
		* * * * *		CHARACTER STRING IS IN INPUT BI AD CONTAINS START ADDRESS OF II D1 CONTAINS LENGTH OF STRING. ALL OTHER REGISTERS ARE RESTOR	IN INPUT BUFFER. DDRESS OF INPUT BUFFER. OF STRING. ARE RESTORED.	
		* *				
00002102 4867	78000	ISTRG	MOVEM.L	DO(A7)	SUBROUTINE USES REGISTERS DO	
000021D6 41F8 000021DA 4241 000021DC 6100	87004 1 00182	GETCHAR	LEA.L CLR.W BSR.L	INBUF, AO D1 INCH	GET BASE ADDRESS OF INPUT BUFFER INIT INPUT BUFFER POINTER GET CHARACTER FROM CHANNEL A	
000021E0 0C00 000021E4 6608 000021E6 4A0 000021E8 67F5 000021EA 530	000008 11 11	8 CC	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	#88.00 PUTCHAR 01 GETCHAR #1.01 GETCHAR	IS IT A BACKSPACE CHARACTER? NO. SKIP NEXT PART YES. ARE WE AT BEGINNING OF BUFFER? YES. DO NOT DECREMENT POINTER NO. DECREMENT BUFFER POINTER THEN GET NEXT CHARACTER	
000021EE 1180' 000021F4 5201 000021F4 02010 000021F8 0C000	01000 1 1007F 00000 E	PUTCHAR	ADDOVE ADDOS.B ANDIS.B RRP.B	DO.O(AO.D1.W) #1.D1 #CSLMSK.D1 #CR.DO GETCHAR	PUT CHARACTER IN INPUT BUFFER, BUMP BUFFER POINTER (KEEP IT WITHIN STRING LENGTH BOUNDS) WAS IT A CARRIAGE RETURN? NO, GET NEXT CHAR	
000021FE 4CDI	F0001 S		MOVEM.L RTS	(47)+,00	YES, RESTORE REGISTER CONTENTS & RETURN	
		* PSTRG	- ROUTIN	NE TO SEND A CHARACTER	STRING TO THE PRINTER.	
		k +k -	ENTRY	CONDITIONS:		
		* * *		AO CONTAINS STRING'S	S START ADDRESS. S LENGTH (MAX = 256 CHARACTERS).	
		* * :	EXIT C	CONDITIONS:		
		* * * * *		CHARACTER STRING IS ALL REGISTERS ARE UN	S SENT TO PRINTER VIA CHANNEL B. UNALTERED.	
00002204 48E	7080	PSTRG	MOVEM.L	A0/D0-D1,-(A7)	SUBROUTINE USES REGS AO.DO.21	
00002208 530 0000220A 020 0000220E 1011 00002210 610	1 1007F 8 001BA 9FFF8	PSTRG1	SUBNOIS MOVES BSSR.C	#1,01 #CSLMSK,01 (A0)+,00 POUTCH 01,PSTRG1	INIT CHARACTER COUNT FROM STRING LENGTH (KEEP IT WITHIN STRING LENGTH BOUNDS) GET CHAR OF STRING TO BE PRINTED PRINT CHARACTER WAS IT THE LAST CHARACTER OF STRING?	
00002218 400	F0103		M3VCM.L	(A7)+/A0/D0-D1	YES, RESTORE REGISTER CONTENTS	

																\$		
	NE. RT'S CHAMNELS & COUNTER FOR ANNEL A, CHANNEL B, & THE RORS.		RDS ON SYSTEM STACK BEFORE CALLING.		S ARE PLACED ON THE SYSTEM STACK.	FORMATS ARE AS FOLLOWS:	STATUS (1=ERROR, G=NO ERROR)	CHAN A TRANSMITTER NEVER READY " " FREILVER NEVER READY " " FRAMING ERROR " " PARITY ERROR " " INCORRECT CHARACTER RECEIVED (NOT USED)	CHAN B TRANSMITTER NEVER READY " " RECEIVER NEVER READY " " FRAMING ERROR " " PARITY ERROR " " INCORRECT CHARACTER RECEIVED (NOT USED)	COUNTER IRQ NEVER RECEIVED (NOT USED)	HAN A, DINIT WILL ENABLE A'S PX. Chan 9, Dinit Will Enable B'S TX. Ning. Unaltered.		STACK OFFSET TO CHAN A STATUS WORD STACK OFFSET TO CHAN B STATUS WORD STACK OFFSET TO COUNTER STATUS WORD	SUBROUTINE USES REGS AD-A4 & DO	~	BRG SET 1, CNTR MODE, CLK SRCF: X1/1	A: RX & TX AT 9600 BAUD	
	UART INITIALIZATION ROUTINE. FTER INITIALIZING THE DUART'S PERATION, DINIT CHECKS CHANNEL DUNTER FOR OPERATIONAL ERRORS.		THREE WOR		STATUS WORDS	TUS WORDS"	FIE	0 + 2 × 3 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1	0 2 3 4 1 1 1 5	1-15	FOUND IN CHAN BY FOUND IN CHAN BY NOT BE RUNNING. TENTS ARE UNALTER			(2)	8 COUNTER			
	INITIALIZA INITIALIZI ION, DINIT R FOR OPER	CONDITIONS	ALLOCATE	CONDITIONS:	THREE ST	THE STATUS	01	(A7)+0 :: ::	(A7) +2	7+(20)	NO ERRORS ARE F NO ERRORS ARE F E COUNTER WILL N L REGISTER CONTE		12 14 16	A0/00/-(A7)	T CHANNELS	#\$30,ACR	#\$BB,CSPA	
	- DUART DOPERATION COUNTER	ENTRY (EXIT CO							A THE NO S NO	ANTS	11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	MOVEM.L	ALIZE DUART	MOVE.8	MOVE.3	
	H Z H O	* * +	k #K +	k # +	* * -	K # +	× * *	*****	* * * * * * * .	× +× +× +	* * * * * * *	* CONST	CHASTS CHBSTS CTRSTS	DINIT	* INITI			
													000000000 0000000000000000000000000000	E 48E78080		13F	13FC008800F0	000
))														0000221		00002222	00002224	

0000	23 A		MOVE.B	#S4F,MR2A	* A-ECHO, NO TX-RTS, NO CTS-TX, 2 STOPS	
20000	242		MOVE.B	#\$44,CSRB	S: RX & TX AT 300 BAUD	
00005	24 A		MOVE.B	#\$0a, MR13	* NO RX-RTS, CHAR ERR, FRCE DAP, 7 CHAR	
00005	252		MOVE.B	#\$17,MR28	* NORMAL, NO TX-RTS, CTS-TX, 1 STOP	
0000	25 A		MOVE.8	#255,IVR	INIT IVR WITH IRG VECTOR NUMBER	
0000	292		MOVE.B	#300,CTUR	INIT COUNTER/TIMER REGISTERS	
0000	26A		MOVE.B	#\$73,CTLR		
00005	000F 272 13FC000C00F0 000B		₩ O V E • B	BIROMSK, IMR	INIT IRD MASK REGISTER	
		* CHECK	CHANNEL A	I FOR OPERATIONAL ERRORS	SX	
00002	2274 41F900F00301 2280 6142 2282 3F40000C	CHKA	LEA.L BSR MOVE.W	CHANA, AO CHCHK DO, CHASTS (A7)	LOAD CHANNEL A ADDRESS FOR CHECK CHECK CHANNEL A PLACE CHAN A STATUS MORD IN STACK	
		* CHECK	CHANNEL 3	S FOR OPERATIONAL ERRORS	S&	
00002	2286 41F900F00011 228C 6136 228E 3F40000E	CHKE	LEA.L BSR MOVE.W	CHANB, AO CHCHK CO,CHBSTS(A7)	LOAD CHANNEL B ADDRESS FOR CHECK CHECK CHANNEL B PLACE CHAN B STATUS WORD IN STACK	
		* CHECK	CCUNTER F	FOR OPERATIONAL ERRORS		
00002	292 610030AC 296 3F430010	CHKCTR	BSR.L MOVE.E	CTRCHK DO.CTRSTS(A7)	CHECK COUNTER PLACE COUNTER STATUS WORD IN STACK	
		* DUART	CHECK COM RETURN TO	COMPLETE, ENABLE CHANNELS TO CALLING ROUTINE.	S UNLESS ERRORS WERE FOUND.	
00002	29A 29E 2A0	ENABLA	TST.W BNE MOVE.B	CHASTS (A7) ENABLB #\$01,CRA	ARE THERE ERRORS IN CHANNEL A? YES, SKIP NEXT PART NO, ENABLE A'S RX,	
0000	2 A 8		MOVE.3	#\$01.9TST	ASSERT A'S RTS OUTPUT	
00002 00002 00002	0015 2280 4A6F000E 2284 6608 2285 13FC000400F0 0015	ENABLS	TST.W BNE MOVE.B	CHBSTS(A7) DINITR #\$04,CRB	ARE THERE ERRORS IN CHANNEL 5? YES, SKIP NEXT PART NO, ENABLE 8'S TX	
00002	2285 4CDF0101 22C2 4E75	DINIT	MOVEM.L RTS	(A7)+,00/A0	RESTORE REGISTER CONTENTS	
		* * * *	- CHANNEL CHECKS AFTER P	ANNEL CHECK ROUTINE. ECKS A 63631 DUART CHANNEL FOR OPERATIONAL TER PLACING CHANNEL IN LOCAL LOOPBACK MODE.	FOR OPERATIONAL ERRORS. AL LOOPBACK MODE, CHCHK	

* EXIT CONDITIONS	* * * *	839000000F0 INCH 8151.3 #0.5	98 67F6 98 67F6 94 103900F00007 MOVE.B RB4.D0 40 4E75	OUTCH - TER OUT IF	* ENTRY CONDITIONS		* EXIT CONDITIONS:	* * *	* *	3A2 0839000200F0 0UTCH BTST.8 #2,SR	344 67F6 34C 13C0C0F00007 NOVE-B 30.7594 382 0C000000 CMP.B #CR.DO 385 6612 8NE 0UTCH?	3C0 67F6 BEQ OUTCH 3C2 13FC000A00F0 MOVE.5 #LF.T	0007 3CA 4E75 0UTCHR RTS	POUTCH - PPUDDU	* ENTRY CONDITIONS		* EXIT CONDITIONS:	* *
:51	EIVED CHARACTER PLACED IN DO. . OTHER REGISTERS UNALTERED.	RA WAIT FOR CHAN A'S RX TO GET A CHAR	00 GET CHARACTER FROM RECEIVER	MINAL OUTPUT CHARACTER ROUTINE. PUTS CHARACTER IN DO TO TERMINAL VIA CHAN A'S TX. CHARACTER IN DO IS A CARRIAGE RETURN, OUTCH WILL PUT BOTH A CARRIAGE RETURN & LINE FEED CHARACTER.	:SNC:	DUART CHANNEL A TX ENABLED. CHARACTER TO BE TRANSMITTED IN DO.	NOS:	REGISTERS UNALTERED. RACTER SENT TO CHANNEL A TX.		RA WAIT FOR CHAN A'S TX TO BECOME READY	SEND CHAR TO TRANSMITTER WAS IT A CARRIAGE RETURN? NO. SKIP NEXT PART YES, WAIT FOR TX TO BECOME READY AGAIN	H1 TBA SEND A LINE FEED		INTER OUTPUT CHABACTER ROUTINE. TPUTS CHARACTER IN DO TO PRINTER VIA CHAN B'S TX. CHARACTER IN DO IS A CARRIAGE RETURN, POUTCH WILL TPUT BOTH A CARRIAGE RETURN & LINE FEED CHARACTER.	SNO1:	DUART CHANNEL B TX ENABLED. CHARACTEP TO BE TRANSMITTED IN DO.	00.6:	REGISTERS UNALTERED.

	* *				
80 9	D POUTCH	BTST.B	#2,588	WAIT FOR CHAN B'S TX TO BECOME READY	
00002304 4756 000002304 4756 00002306 1500000000000000000000000000000000000		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	700UTCH 000,188 400,000 100UTCHR	SEND CHAR TO TRANSMITTER WAS IT A CARRIAGE RETURN? NO. SKIP NEXT PART PROPER PROPER PROPER PART PROPER PROPER PROPER PROPER PROPER PROPERTY ACCURAGE.	
00023E2 06390002007 0003 00023E4 67F6 00023EC 13FC000A00F		E	. F 80	ED TO TRANSMITTER	
E 7	POUTCHR	RTS			
	OIRO	- DUART IRQ AFTER THE INTERRUPT.	RQ HANDLING ROUTINE. HE DUAPT GENEWATES AN 190 PT. JIRQ CHECKS FOR THEST	IRQ, DIRQ DETERMINES THE CAUSE OF SE POSSIBLE CAUSES:	
	* * *		COUNTER READY CHANGE IN CHANNEL A	9. NE A.K.	
	* *	ENTRY	CONDITIONS:		
	* * *		DUART'S INTERRUPT MA DUART HAS GENERATED	MASK HAS BEEN INITIALIZED. :D AN INTERRUPT.	
	* *	EXIT C	CONDITIONS:		
	* * +		IF IRQ SOURCE IS:	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	· * *		OUNTEP HANGE IN CH A B	WAP TA	
	* * * * *		OTHERWISE, DIRG RETURNS ALL REGISTER CONTENTS (JRNS TO INTERRUPTED ROUTINE WITH IS UNALTERED.	
839C0C300F	O DIRQ	8151.3	#3.ISR	WAS IRQ CAUSED BY THE COUNTER?	
0008 000023FE 6704 000024CO 6009FD24		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	A B R K I S W P T S K S	NO, SKIP NEXT PART YES, SWAP TASKS	
83	O ABRKI	BTST.3	#2,ISR	WAS IT A CHAN A BEGINNING-OF-3REAK IR2?	
0008 0000240C 6736 0000240E 13FC005G5JF0	0	8 E Q M O V E • B	DIRQR #\$50.CRA	NO, SKIP NEXT PART YES, CLEAR CHN A 3RK IRQ BIT IN ISR	
000	O ABRKI1	81518	#2,158	WAIT FOR END-OF-BREAK IRQ	
008 7F6 3FC005000F	0	8 E C FOVE B	ABRKI1 #350.CRA	CLEAR CHN A BRK IRQ BIT IN ISR AGAIN	
00 6	,				

						in ar	9 9	ш		MESSAGE	in or	ui O	w	
PRINT MESSAGE TO SCREEN	NO, EXIT TO MONITOR			BREAK RECEIVED MESSAGE	COUNTER ERROR MESSAGE IRQ NEVER RECEIVED'	CHAN B TX NEVER READY MESSAGE TX NEVER READY TO TRANSMIT CHARACTER	CHAN 9 RX NEVER READY MESSA' RX NEVER RECEIVED CHARACTER'	CHAN B FRAMING ERROR MESSAGI Framing error*	CHAN B PARITY ERROR MESSAGE PARITY EPROR'	CHAN B INCORRECT CHAR REC'D INCORRECT CHARACTER RECEIVED'	CHAN A TX NEVER READY MESSAG: TX NEVER READY TO TRANSMIT CHARACTE!	CHAN A RX NEVER READY MESSA: RX NEVER RECEIVED CHARACTER	CHAN A FRAMING EPROR MESSAGI FRAMING ERROR'	CHAN A PARITY ERROR MESSAGE PARITY ERROR'
BRKMSG,45 LBRKMSG(A5),A6 #243,C7	#14 #MONITOP,2(A7)			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	CSUNTER ERROR: *-CTRERR	CRILE CHAN B ERROR: .	CR.LF 'CHAN B ERROR: *-CHBMSG2	CRILF CHAN B ERROR: *-CHBMSG3	CRILF CHAN B ERROR: *-CHBMSG4	CR.LF CHAN B ERROR: *-CHBMSG5	CRILF CHAN A ERROR: *-CHAMSG1	CP, LF CHAN A ERROR: *-CHAMSG2	CR.LF 'CHAN A ERROR: *-CHAMSG3	CRALF CHAN A ERROR: *-CHAMSG4
LEA.L LEA.L MOVE.B	TRAP MOVE.L	RTE	STRINGS	000 •••0 ••0	50. 50. €20	8 8 D	00.8 00.8 00.3	8 . 0 G . 0 G . 0 C	8 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00.8 00.8 EQU	8.00 00.8 00.8	8	8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000 ••• 000 •••
		DIRGR	* MESSAGE	B RK M S G L B RK M S G	CTRERR	CHBMSG1 LCHBMSG1	CHBMSG2 LCHBMSG2	CHBMSG3 LCHBMSG3	CHBMSG4 LCHBMSG4	CHBMSG5 LCHBMSG5	CHAMS61 LCHAMS61	CHAMSG2 LCHAMSG2	CHAMSG3 LCHAMSG3	CHAMSG4 LCHAMSG4
48F32446 4DEDGOO7 1E3COOF3	4 E 4 E 2 F 7 C 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2	£573		CDOA 4252454148 00C0DOO7	0000 434F554E5445 00000023	050A 4343414E2042 00000034	0000 4348414E2042 00000023	000A 4343414E2042 00000010	0004 4343414E2042 00000610	00004 4348414E2042 0000602C	000A 4348414E2041 00000034	000A 4343414E2041 00000029	000A 4348414E2341 00G0001D	000A 4348414E2041 00000010
00002432 00002432 00002436	000243	99995444		00002445 00002448	00002445 0000244F	00002470	000024A4 000024A6	030324CF 30002401	000024EC 000024EE	00002508 0000250A	00002534	00002568 0000256A	00002593	00002530 00002562

PAGE 17												
04/12/84 15:14:00	'CHAN A ERROR; INCORRECT CHARACTER RECEIVED' *-CHAMSGS			DORMANT TASK'S SYSTEM STACK POINTER	INPUT BUFFER	PRINT QUEUE INPUT POINTER PRINT QUEUE OUTPUT POINTER PRINT QUEUE	PRINT BUFFER			DIRQ EXCEPTION VECTOR		
5.appNOTE .DUART68S.SA 04/12/84 15:14:00	CHAN A ERROR: III	AGE AREAS	\$7005	-	CSLNTH	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	PQLNTH*CSLNTH	ION VECTOR TABLE ENTRIES	\$3FC	Daio		
: 5.AP	50.8 EQU	ARY STORAGE	ORG	DS.L	O S . B	000 888	9. s		086	DC.L	E N O	
1.30575	LCHAMSG5	* * TEMPOR		DTSKSSP	INBUF	POIN POOUT	PRTBUF	* * EXCEPT		DIRQVEC		
MOTOROLA M68000 ASM VERSION 1.30SYS DUART63S	000025CE 4348414E2041 0000002C		0001000	0000000 0000000	0000000 70000000	00007084 00000001 00007085 00000001 00007086 00000160	00000186 60008000		000003FC	000003FC 000023F6		TOTAL ERRORS 0
MOTORO DUART6	901	906 908 908	0066 0086 0086	929	912	2456	918 718	920 921 922	924	926	928	* * * * *

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